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Privies, Care of—Sewer Connections. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 6. No person owning or occupying any premises shall knowingly construct or keep or allow to be kept on their premises any privy, the contents whereof are exposed to view, or can be seen from any street or other public place, or to allow the contents to become offensive or unsanitary, or discharge the contents of a privy or water-closet into any street, alley, public thoroughfare, or other public place, or upon the premises of any other person.

Rule 7. All owners or occupants of premises in this city having privies or box closets on such premises must, if within 200 feet of any public sewer, make permanent sanitary connection with the same. Where no sewer exists and privies or box closets are used they are required to have under each such privy or closet a barrel, box, or other water-tight receptacle overground in which lime, ashes, pulverized dust, or some one of the approved disinfectant solutions shall be used in such a manner as not to create a nuisance; said box or other receptacle shall be emptied when full, or at any time when its condition shall become unsanitary; no pit or cesspool shall be allowed to form, and such box closet shall have hinged lids of wood, or wire gauze doors so contrived as to prevent ingress or egress of flies or other disease-breeding insects.

Burial—Disinterment. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 9. Burial of bodies dead of Asiatic cholera, plague, smallpox, or typhus fever shall take place as early as possible, and in no instance later than 18 hours after death. The transportation of such bodies except by hearse or undertaker's wagon is positively forbidden, and no public funeral shall be allowed.

Rule 10. The sextons of the various cemeteries in this city shall have authority, upon application of the proper owners or heirs of the tombs, vaults, and graves, to open same. But no tombs, vaults, and graves shall be opened before one year for an adult and six months for a child, where human bodies were interred, unless by special permission from the health officer: *Provided*, That no tomb, vault, or grave shall be opened by any sexton, where death has resulted from any contagious disease, until two years shall have elapsed from the date of such death and burial.

Rule 11. A sexton or other person desirous of disinterring or removing the body of a human being from one cemetery to another cemetery or to another part of the same cemetery, or from a receiving vault or tomb elsewhere, shall first obtain a written permit from the local health authority, and such permit shall state specifically where such body is to be buried or entombed and the manner of its removal.

Slaughterhouses—Sanitary Regulation. (Ord. Jan. 27, 1913.)

Rule 12. All slaughterhouses supplying meat to the inhabitants of this city must have an abundant supply of water from a well or other source which is not contaminated. This water must be applied with adequate pressure through a hose to all parts of the room or rooms used for the purpose of slaughtering or preparing meats for consumption as human food.

Rule 13. All such slaughterhouses must have water-tight floors. The floor must be thoroughly washed each day after the slaughtering is completed, and the effluvia shall not be allowed to drain underneath the building or collect in pools near by, nor shall such effluvia be conducted into any stream or pond or allowed to contaminate any well whose waters are used in connection with the slaughterhouse, or that may be used for domestic purposes.

Rule 14. The walls and all exposed surfaces on the inside of a slaughterhouse must be cleaned by washing or scraping as often as necessary in order to keep the premises in proper sanitary condition. If the walls are not painted they must be whitewashed